

June 26 / Administration of George Bush, 1992

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Senate.

Designation of Marshall Jordan Breger as Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor

June 26, 1992

The President today directed Marshall Jordan Breger, of the District of Columbia, Solicitor for the Department of Labor, to perform the duties of the office of Assistant Secretary of Labor for Labor-Management Standards, effective June 29, 1992.

Since 1991, Mr. Breger has served as Solicitor at the Department of Labor. From 1985 to 1991, he served as Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States. He also served as Special As-

sistant to the President for Public Liaison at the White House, 1983–85.

Mr. Breger graduated from the University of Pennsylvania (B.A., 1967; M.A., 1967); Oriel College, Oxford University (B. Phil., 1970); and the University of Pennsylvania Law School (J.D., 1973). He was born August 14, 1946, in New York, NY. Mr. Breger is married, has two children, and resides in Silver Spring, MD.

Nomination of Hugo Pomrehn To Be Under Secretary of Energy

June 26, 1992

The President today announced his intention to nominate Hugo Pomrehn, of California, to be Under Secretary of Energy. He would succeed John Chatfield Tuck.

Since 1967, Dr. Pomrehn has served in several positions with the Bechtel Corp., including vice president and manager of the Los Angeles Regional Office, 1990 to present; manager of special projects for quality management in San Francisco, 1989–90; and vice president and general

manager of Bechtel-KWU Alliance in Gaithersburg, MD, 1988–89.

Dr. Pomrehn graduated from the University of Southern California (B.S., 1960); George Washington University (M.S., 1965); and the University of Southern California (M.S., 1969; Ph.D., 1975). He served as a Lieutenant in the U.S. Navy, 1960–64. He was born July 8, 1938, in Chicago Heights, IL. Dr. Pomrehn is married, has three children, and resides in Westminster, CA.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Resignation of H. Lawrence Garrett III as Secretary of the Navy

June 26, 1992

President Bush accepts the resignation of Secretary of the Navy, H. Lawrence Garrett III. Secretary Garrett today submitted his letter of resignation to the President, accepting full responsibility for the Tailhook incident involving naval aviators.

President Bush today received a briefing by Secretary Cheney on the status of the Department of Defense investigations into the Tailhook incident. The Inspector General of the Navy has investigated the

matter. A second investigation by the Inspector General of the Department of Defense was ordered last week.

The President seeks a full, thorough, and expedited investigation that will result in ac-

tions to ensure the highest standards of equality and conduct among all members of the Navy. Sexual harassment will not be tolerated.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater Announcing the Visit of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan

June 26, 1992

The President will meet with Prime Minister Miyazawa of Japan for an official working visit on Wednesday, July 1. The leaders will have an Oval Office meeting and then

go to Camp David for private talks and dinner. Discussions are expected to include the upcoming G-7 summit in Munich as well as other international and bilateral issues.

Radio Address to the Nation on a “GI Bill” for Children

June 27, 1992

Today I’d like to speak with you about a subject close to the heart of every American: the education of our children. You might not know it to read the morning paper or watch the evening news, but there’s a revolution going on in our country, a revolution with a single aim: To make American schools the best in the world.

This week I proposed a giant step forward in that revolution. I sent to Congress legislation authorizing \$500 million to help States and communities give children from middle- and low-income families a \$1,000 scholarship. And here’s the crucial part: Families will be allowed to spend this money at any school of their choice, whether that school is public, private, or religious. This proposal is in the greatest American tradition.

Forty-eight years ago this week, President Roosevelt signed the GI bill creating scholarships that veterans could use at any college, any college of their choice. The GI bill created opportunity for Americans who never would have had it. And in so doing, it helped to create the best system of colleges and universities in the world. And we can do it again, this time with a “GI bill” for children, helping State and local govern-

ments create the best elementary and secondary schools in the world.

My proposal is based on a few fundamental truths. I believe that parents are their children’s first teachers. Parents, not bureaucrats, know what’s best for their children. Parents, not the Government, should choose their children’s schools. For too long we’ve shielded schools from competition, allowed them a damaging monopoly power over our children. This monopoly turns students into statistics and parents into pawns.

Let’s be clear about who’s hurt most by the present system. It’s not the wealthy; they can already afford to send their children to whichever school they choose. The “GI bill” for children will give low- and middle-income families more of those choices. Whether it’s the public school down the street or across town, whether it’s a parochial or Yeshiva or Bible school, parents should be able to decide which school will provide the best education for their kids. By injecting competition into our education system, by allowing parents to choose their children’s schools, we can break the monopoly, provide the catalyst to open up